in direct contact with the sea. This secures a permanent and rich area for biological study in every field, vertebrate and invertebrate.

Salisbury Cove is an old fishing and farming hamlet on the north shore of Mount Desert Island about five miles from the town of Bar Harbor and on the county road from it to the town of Ellsworth on the mainland, where there is a railroad station and junction. The village of Salisbury Cove is a market gardening and farming community of quiet and simple kind, but Bar Harbor has good stores of every sort, an excellent hospital, express, telegraph, cable facilities, good train service. The class in zoology will be conducted by the acting director, Professor Ulric Dahlgren, of Princeton University, and two assistants, for six weeks, from July 6 to August 17, in which types of the principal groups of the animal kingdom will be studied as to their habits, structures and classification, together with a number of the more important subjects of general biology. Independent research workers may obtain rooms that can be occupied from June 25 to September 15.

PRESENTATION TO DR. FREDERICK BELDING POWER

Dr. Frederick Belding Power, chemist in charge of the phytochemical laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, was presented with a gold medal by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, of London, before a gathering of distinguished guests, in the auditorium of the Cosmos Club, on the afternoon of May 9. The medal was given in recognition of Dr. Power's distinguished services to science during eighteen and one half years as director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories of London.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, presented the medal to Dr. Power on behalf of Mr. Wellcome, who although present was suffering from a severe throat affection. In his address Dr. Walcott spoke briefly of the life and discoveries of Dr. Power:

We have gathered here this afternoon to do honor to Dr. Frederick Belding Power, who for fifty years has spent his thinking hours among the complicated molecules of organic compounds; who, because he possesses that peculiar faculty of exhausting each subject which he takes up, has had the greatest influence both in America and Great Britain in raising the standards of our pharmacopœias; who has gained distinction by his most difficult and life-consuming researches into the chemical composition of plant compounds.

Dr. Power graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1874, in the same class with his life-long friend, Mr. Wellcome, who urged him to pursue his studies in Germany. He spent the years from 1876 to 1880 in Strassburg, becoming the assistant of Flueckiger, one of the greatest pharmacologists of Europe. Returning to America, he spent nine years in the organizing and building up of the department and school of pharmacy in the University of Wisconsin, four years in researches on essential oils in a newly organized chemical works near New York, and in 1896 Mr. Wellcome appointed him director of his chemical research laboratories in London.

For eighteen and one half years he devoted his time exclusively to chemical research and the direction of a staff of research workers under him. One hundred and fifty important memoirs were published from the laboratories during this period. These covered a wide field of investigation, for which material was obtained from all parts of the world. Among these a very notable and complete study was made of the East Indian chaulmoogra oil, which resulted in the discovery of some physiologically active acids of an entirely new type. These form the basis of the new treatment of leprosy which gives promise of affecting a complete cure of one of the most terrible diseases of mankind.

During these years in London, Dr. Power had the opportunity of meeting and forming the close friendship of the foremost scientific men of Great Britain. The recognition of his work by the leading chemists and other scientists of Europe would be perhaps exemplified in the high tribute paid to him by the late Lord Moulton, one of the most learned and versatile men in Europe, who was entrusted by Kitchener with the task of producing the high explosives for the war. Shortly before his death he chided Mr. Wellcome for permitting Dr. Power (who for family reasons had returned to America) to leave Great Britain, for, as he remarked, "there was no one in Europe who could fill his place."

Dr. Walcott then formally presented the medal to Dr. Power, who expressed his appreciation of the honor bestowed upon him and his gratitude to Mr. Wellcome, saying:

I can assure you that this memento will always be regarded by me as one of my most precious possessions. As I stand here there come to me many happy recollections of the friendship that has continued for nearly half a century. It was twenty-five years ago when I left America to take charge of the laboratories.

There is one thought that is dominant in my mind, however, and that is an expression of gratitude to Mr. Wellcome. I am grateful for his encouragement and inspiration, but above all for having possessed for so many years so kind and true a friend.

MEDALLION OF THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

A MEDALLION with which the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters commemorates its recent semi-centennial has been completed by Leonard Crunelle, Chicago sculptor, and is described in an article written by President E. A. Birge, of the university, for the forthcoming *Transactions of the Academy*.

The medallion bears the portraits of six distinguished members of the academy. Its obverse bears the figure of Minerva tending the lamp of learning and a motto from Lucretius, "Naturæ species ratioque." The reverse carries the inscription, "The Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, 1870–1920," and the portraits of the following six members:

William Francis Allen, hsitorian, professor of Latin and history at the university, 1867–1889, a great teacher and scholar; president of the academy from 1887 to 1889.

Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin, geologist, professor at Beloit College 1873–1882, director of the Wisconsin Geological Survey, 1876–1882, in charge glacial division of U. S. Survey, 1882–1887, president of the University of Wisconsin 1887–1892, head of the department of geology in University of Chicago, 1892–1919, now professor emeritus, Chicago; president of the academy, 1884–1887.

Philo Romayne Hoy, physician, naturalist, practising in Racine from 1846 to his death, ardent student of bird life and the biology of Lake Michigan; president of the academy, 1875–1878.

Roland Duer Irving, geologist, professor in the university from 1870 until his death in 1888, important member of the Wisconsin and U. S. Geological surveys and a leading authority on the geology of the Lake Superior region, 1873–1888; president of the academy, 1881–1884.

Increase Allen Lapham, naturalist and geologist, resident of Milwaukee 1836–1875; collector and cataloguer of plants and fossils; state geologist, 1873–1875; charter member of the academy and its secretary from its organization until his death in 1875.

George Williams Peckham, zoologist, teacher, high school principal and superintendent of schools in Milwaukee, 1873–1896, head of Milwaukee public library, 1896–1914; authority on habits and classification of insects; president of the academy, 1890–1893.

The medallion was made possible by a fund of $1,200 for designing it and making the dies. This was donated by the following friends: A. J. Horlick, Racine; F. A. Logan, Chicago; F. P. Hixson, La Crosse; Mrs. C. W. Norris, Milwaukee; and E. A. Birge, T. E. Brittingham, C. K. Leith, M. S. Slaughter, and C. S. Slichter, all of Madison. Other friends have contributed to a fund by which copies of the medallion will be distributed.

The six members were chosen partly for their intellectual eminence for their services to the academy, and in part for the periods in which their lives and activities fall. Three of them, Chamberlin, Hoy, and Lapham, were charter members. Each of the six served as president, except Lapham, who was secretary from its beginning until his death in 1875.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

ON Mme. Curie's return from the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Park, the Wolcott Gibbs medal was conferred on her by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society, and she was entertained by the University of Chicago and by the associated women's organizations. After a visit to Niagara Falls she proceeded to Boston, where among other functions a dinner was given in her